

China's IP  
in foreign eyes



Beijing's push to transition its economy has led to the country moving on from simply being known as the world's factory, according to a top executive at Swiss bank UBS. "A lot of things are being created now in China, rather than it just being a manufacturing hub. China is at the forefront of a lot of changes in financial technology. So we see a lot of financial firms using China technology now, whether it's local firms or even international firms," Kathryn Shih, president of UBS Asia Pacific, said. (China isn't just a manufacturing hub anymore, UBS says, by CNBC)

瑞银集团(UBS)亚太区总裁 Kathryn Shih 日前表示,近年来,中国政府积极推动经济转型升级,已让中国发生了改变,渐渐成为了全球创新的引领者。“当下,世界上许多新技术都源于中国,中国已不再是单纯的‘制造业中心’。”(中国早已不再是单纯的“世界工厂”,美国 CNBC)

Comment

"Made in China" which are sold all over the world have tagged the stereotype of low-end and cheap as well. Now this image is quietly changing. The transformation and upgrading of "Made in China", driven by innovation is on the fast track to "Created in China".

点评

曾几何时,“中国制造”被外界贴上了低端、廉价等标签。如今,这种形象正悄然发生改变。“中国制造”转型升级当以创新为灵魂,以创新驱动发展,加快向“中国创造”转变。



Beijing is infamous for its pollution and normally the onset of winter sees it choked in an even thicker smog than usual, as the heating is switched on across the Chinese capital. But at the end of 2017, the opposite seems to have happened. The government said the air quality actually improved. According to China's Ministry of Environmental Protection, in November, the average PM2.5 concentration in Beijing was the lowest for the month it has been in five years. (Reality Check: Is Beijing's air quality better this winter? by BBC)

冬季来临,北京开启供暖系统,雾霾等空气污染问题便随之显现。但在去年年底,这一现象却发生了转变。据中国环保部数据显示,北京市2017年11月份的PM2.5平均浓度已降至近5年最低,空气质量得到改善。(北京冬天的空气质量已得到改善? 英国广播公司)

Comment

The prevention and control of smog not only requires transformation of industry infrastructure, but also needs companies to improve the ability of independent innovation in an all-round way, especially to develop the leading support of technical innovation.

点评

防治雾霾不仅需要转变产业结构,也需要企业全面提升自主创新能力,特别是发挥技术创新在治理雾霾中的支撑作用。

(李倩)

## SIPO Commissioner Meets with WIPO DDG

# 申长雨在京会见世界知识产权组织副总干事桑德奇一行



On January 15, Shen Changyu, Commissioner of the State Intellectual Property Office of

PRC (SIPO) met John Sandage, Deputy Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization

(WIPO). Shen updated the WIPO guest on SIPO's new achievements and developments in IP creation, pro-

tection, utilization, management and international cooperation, reviewed cooperation between SIPO and WIPO, especially in strengthening cooperation along "Belt and Road". He wished to deepen and expand cooperation in this area based on previous success and elevated the level to a new height.

Sandage expressed congratulations to achievements made by China and looked forward to strengthening cooperation with SIPO in PCT promotion, IP arbitration and mediation, capacity building toward developing countries and countries along the "Belt and Road" and personnel exchange.

During Sandage's stay at SIPO, SIPO Deputy Commissioner He Zhimin led a deep discussion with him on PCT matters.

In addition to his stop at SIPO, Sandage called at Patent Examination Cooperation Center (Tianjin), Beijing Intellectual Property Office and selected PCT users from Beijing and Tianjin.

(by Liu Peng/Yang Ping)

本报讯 1月15日,中国国家知识产权局局长申长雨在京会见了世

界知识产权组织副总干事约翰·桑德奇一行。申长雨简要介绍了过去一年中国在知识产权创造、运用、保护、管理和国际合作方面取得的新成绩新进展,回顾了中国国家知识产权局与世界知识产权组织开展的合作,特别是加强“一带一路”方面的合作。他表示,希望双方在已有良好合作的基础上,进一步深化合作内容、拓展合作领域,努力将合作水平提升到新的高度。

桑德奇对中国知识产权工作取得的成就表示祝贺,期待未来与中国国家知识产权局加强在PCT体系推广、知识产权仲裁和调解服务、面向发展中国家以及“一带一路”沿线国家和地区能力建设、人员交流等方面的合作。

桑德奇来访期间,中国国家知识产权局副局长何志敏与其进行了会谈,就《专利合作条约》(PCT)领域的具体合作事宜进行了深入交流。

据悉,桑德奇此次访华除访问中国国家知识产权局外,还走访了中国国家知识产权局专利局专利审查协作天津中心、北京市知识产权局以及北京和天津两地的PCT用户。

曾嘉 摄  
photo by Zeng Jia

## China Booms In Technological Innovation

# 中国进入科技创新爆发期

On January 8, President Xi Jinping presented award certificates to academicians Wang Zeshan and Hou Yunde, winners of 2017 State Preeminent Science and Technology Award and expressed congratulations to them.

The warm moment brought Chinese scientific and technological innovation to public eyes again. With no mistake, China is showcasing and contributing a bevy of unprecedented scientific and technological achievements to the world. Several days ago, Xi listed marvelous "technological innovation" and "major engineering" in his New Year speech, including the X-ray satellite Insight, C919 large airliner, quantum computer, trial for rice production in saline soil, launch of Chinese-built aircraft carrier, "Sea Wing" underwater glider, first extraction of combustible ice, operations of Phase IV of Shanghai Yangshan Automated Deep Water Port, finish of main structure of the cross-sea bridge linking Hong Kong, Zhuhai and Macao, and running of Fuxing bullet trains.

As summarized in the 19th CPC National Congress Report on achievements in the past five years, "Through devoting great energy to implementing the innovation-driven development strategy, we have seen much accomplished toward making China a country of innovators." Booming in scientific and technological innovation, China is changing the innovation map in the world.

According to the latest stats released by the State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO), in 2017, 1.382 million invention patent applications were filed in China, up 14.2%, making China pacing the world for the 7th consecutive year; 51,000 PCT international patent applications were received, up 12.5%, overtaking Japan to be world No.2; China possessed 1.356 million domestic invention patents (not including those originated from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan), nearing the U.S.

(1.386 million) and Japan (1.644 million). Invention patent ownership per ten thousand people reached 9.8.

The development of one country depends on various capitals, such as nature resources, matter, human resources and technology, etc., among which the human resources and technology are the key to decide and affect the long-term sustainable increase. "Invention patent ownership per ten thousand people" is an important index to measure the technology strength of a country.

In 2010, China owned 1.7 invention patent per ten thousand people, with 228,000 totally for the whole country. In 2017, the number grew to 9.8 and 1.356 million, six times as the year 2010. The unprecedented explosive rise made China to be the power of global development in IP. "Due to quite exceptional performance in IP, China had made great progress in the journey from 'Made in China' to 'Created in China'," said Francis Gurry, Director General of World Intellectual Property Office (WIPO).

Why China can grow from a country of follower to innovator, and inch much closer to the powers like U.S and Japan? First, China is the country of the largest number of market players in the world, with over 90 million and 27 million registered enterprises; second, Chinese enterprises have become players in technological innovation investment, taking up 77.5% in national R&D and over 70% scientific researchers, rendering China possessing the largest storage of engineers and technicians in the world; third, China owns the biggest scale of comprehensive industrial manufacture system in the world, contributing to relevance, driving and integrity between different innovations, meeting the needs and supply; fourth, ratio of the market deal to GDP grew from 0.95% in 2010 to 1.53% in 2016, over 1.1 trillion yuan, with rapid development of national

technology market, turning IP into "cash", obtaining 72 billion yuan through patent pledge financing in 2017 for whole country, up 65%; fifth, the "visible force" from government combined with the "invisible force" from market.

At the beginning of "reform and opening-up", China adopted "copinism" to chase after in technology. Since 21st century, China has accelerated the pace in science and technology, reducing the gap with developed country. Innovation-driven Development Strategy was proposed at CPC 18th National Congress, Innovation is the Primary Engine of Development was issued at the Fifth Plenary session of 18th Central Committee, and the domestic invalid invention patent ownership per ten thousand people will reach 12 by 2020 was listed in national The 13th Five-Year Plan.

As is specified in 19th CPC National Congress, China will significantly improve its economic, scientific and technological strength by 2035, muscling into the forefront among the innovation countries. Only on that note, China may proudly call itself an innovative powerhouse.

(by Hu Angang)

(This article is excerpted from People's Daily Overseas Edition, published on January 9.)

清华大学国情研究院院长  
胡鞍钢

1月8日,在国家科学技术奖励大会上,中共中央总书记、国家主席、中央军委主席习近平向获得2017年度国家最高科学技术奖的王泽山院士和侯云德院士颁发奖励证书,并同他们热情握手,表示祝贺。

这一温暖瞬间,让中国科技创新话题,再次进入视野。一个不争事实是,中国正在向世界展示和贡献前所未有的重大科技成果。几天前,习近平在新年贺词中列出的“科技创新、重大工程”,每件都如雷贯耳:“慧眼”卫星、C919大型客机、量子计算机、海水稻



测产、首艘国产航母下水、“海翼”号深海滑翔机、海域可燃冰试采成功、洋山四期自动化码头开港、港珠澳大桥主体工程全线贯通、复兴号等。

党的十九大报告,总结五年成就时提到,“创新驱动发展战略大力实施,创新型国家建设成果丰硕”。可以说,十八大以来,中国进入科技创新爆发期,正在改变世界科技创新格局。

根据中国国家知识产权局公布的最新信息,2017年,中国发明专利申请量达到138.2万件,同比增长14.2%,连续7年居世界首位;PCT国际专利申请受理量5.1万件,同比增长12.5%,超过日本居世界第二;国内(不含港澳台)发明专利拥有量为135.6万件,即将超过美国(2016年为136.6万件),直逼日本(2016年为164.4万件)。中国每万人口发明专利拥有量达到9.8件。

一国经济发展有不同的资本,如自然资源资本、物质资本、人力资本、技术资本等。其中决定和影响一国长期持续增长的关键资本,还是人力资本与技术资本。如何来衡量一个国家的技术资本?“每万人口发明专利拥有量”是一个重要指标。

从数据看,2010年中国每万人口发明专利拥有量1.7件,全国总量为22.8万件,2017年分别增至9.8件、135.6万件,均相当于2010年的近一倍。这呈现出前所未有的爆发性增长,中国成为世界知识产权增长的动力之源。世界知识产权组织总干事高锐称,中国在知识产权方面取得的成绩引人注目,在从“中国制造”到“中国创造”过程中取得了长足进展。

为什么中国能从世界技术模仿国,成为技术创新国,进而赶超美日等世界技术创新强国?一是中国已

成为世界最大的市场主体国家,市场主体超过9000万户,其中实有企业登记数超过2700万户;二是中国企业成为技术创新投入主体,占全国研发总投入的77.5%,占全国研发人员总量70%以上,此外中国还具有世界最大规模工程师技术人员等;三是

中国具有世界最大规模的完整的工业制造产业体系,有助于各种各样技术创新的关联性、带动性、整体性、相互需求、相互供给;四是全国技术市场迅猛发展,技术市场成交额相当于GDP的比重从2010年的0.95%上升至2016年的1.53%,超过了1.1万亿元,知识产权正在变成“真金白银”,2017年全国专利质押融资额720亿元,同比增长65%;五是政府“有形之手”与市场“无形之手”的合力作用。

改革开放之初,中国采取了“拿来主义”,实现“科技追赶”。进入21世纪,中国加快科学技术发展,迅速缩小与发达国家的差距。党的十八届五中全会提出创新是发展的第一动力,国家“十三五”规划提出到2020年每万人口国内有效发明专利达到12件。

党的十九大报告更加明确提出,到2035年,中国经济实力、科技实力将大幅跃升,跻身创新型国家前列。这意味着,届时中国真正进入创新强国时代。

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